Abolition of manual scavenging

†1289. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that scavenging is still prevalent in various States of the country;

(b) the number of persons convicted or penalty imposed against them so far under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993; and

(c) whether Government have any such information that how many persons are still engaged in this inhuman work in different States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) (a) Yes, Sir. Manual Scavenging still exists in some parts of the country.

(b) and (c) In order to stop the practice of manual scavenging the Parliament has enacted Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 which provides for penalties for contravention of the provisions of the Act. This Act has been adopted by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. J&K has not adopted this act as so far. States of Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim have not adopted the act but have stated that there are no dry latrines. States of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have their own legislation on the subject. Details of prosecutions which come under the purview of the respective State Governments are, however, not maintained in this Ministry. The Government of India implements a Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) which aims at rehabilitation of manual scavengers who at any point of time, were engaged in manual scavenging and are yet to be assisted for rehabilitation. As per the scheme, there were 3,42,468 such persons, which included their dependents also.

Relocation of displaced people in Delhi

†1290. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families/people who have been displaced for converting Delhi into world class city;

(b) whether Government have any plans for their relocation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Displacement of persons takes place due to acquisition of private land and/or removal of encroachers from public land to meet the requirement of planned development of the city. Eligible jhuggi dwellers from public land are relocated by allotment of land as per the current policy. Alternate plots have been allotted in the past to farmers in view of acquisition of land in some cases.

Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has formulated a policy to provide allotment of flats/shops to eligible persons affected by Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System projects.

DMRC has resettled 4559 structures consisting of residential and jhuggis as well as 4620 non-residential structures.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that it has relocated approximately 60,000 jhuggi families at various relocation sites in Delhi since 1990-91.

Indians in UK and USA

1291. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up the issue with the US and UK where nearly 16 lakh people in US and 12 lakh people in UK are residing at present for changing the existing treaties to ensure that Indian laws apply to people wherever they reside so that if Indian citizens ill-treat their wives or violate the law, they can be recalled to India;

(b) whether his Ministry has received complaints about 30,000 women who have either been deserted after marriage or been cheated by the groom's families; and

(c) if so, to what extent his Ministry has got response from those Governments?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has received about 168 complaints from women who have either been deserted after marriage or been cheated by the groom's families. These complaints have been forwarded to the concerned authorities for appropriate action. At present there is no such treaty with the US and UK government on this issue and there is no such proposal.

Women as household service workers in Gulf countries

1292. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian women working as household service workers in the Gulf region;

(b) the number of countries including Gulf countries, with which Government of India has entered into Labour Welfare Pacts;